The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. SATURDAY, May 3, 1794. Number 402.

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FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

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Philadelphia, April 14.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

At a full meeting of the DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, on the 10th inst. the following resolutions were *unanimously* agreed to and ordered to be published:

AT a time when, notwithstanding the aggravated insults and injuries inflicted by Great Britain on our defenceless trade, our representatives appear but half-roused to a sense of our distresses, and the danger which menaces our independence, and have shewn little of that energy and decision which the present crisis calls for, the Democratic Society, sensible of the importance of an expression of the public sentiments, at such a juncture, have agreed to communicate to their fellow citizens, their feelings and opinions in the following resolves:

They are the more encouraged to this from the attention bestowed on their former resolutions by their fellow citizens in different parts of the union; which though reprobated at the time by certain characters in this country as exaggerated and inflammatory, events have proved to have been consonant with political calculation, and correct observation.

I. Resolved, as the opinion of this society, that unequivocal evidence is now obtained of the [illegible] intention of Great Britain, she having declared it through one of her satellites, even to savages; that the successes of freedom against tyranny, the triumphs of our magnanimous French brethren over slaves, have been the means of once more guaranteeing the independence of this country; that their glorious example ought to animate us to every exertion to raise our prostrate character, and every tie of gratitude and interest should lead us to cement our connection with that great republic.

II. Resolved, as the opinion of this society, that the proclamation of neutrality by our executive, though we have every reason to believe it the offspring of the best motives, is not only a questionable constitutional act, but has eventually proved impolitic; and being falsely construed by Great Britain, as a manifestation of a pusillanimous disposition on our part, serves to explain the aggressions of that nation; and that experience urges us now to abandon a line of conduct, which has has only fed the pride and provoked the insults of our unprincipled and implacable enemy, it being derogatory to the honor, inconsonant with the interest, and hostile to the liberties of our country.

III. Resolved, as the opinion of this society, than every infringement which a neutral nation tamely suffers upon her rights, inflicts a correlpondent injury on the nation at war with the offending power, and that every aggression of Britain on our trade, which instead of being resented has even found advocates among us, has been a just subject of complaint against us by France, especially as her West India colonies needed the supplies which were filched from us by the rapacity and piracies of Great Britain.

IV. Resolved, as the opinion of this society, that Great Britain has been waging war upon us in the most insidious and cowardly manner, and has wounded us in the only part her greatest enmity could make her utmost power felt. Insidious, inasmuch as her orders to seize and condemn our property floating on the high seas, under the sanction of the laws of nations, were transmitted directly and expeditiously to her commissioned pirates, and at the same time carefully kept out of those channels of information, by which we could have received intelligence of their unwarrantable intentions; insidious, inasmuch as they were so worded as to conceal their intentions by a studied ambiguity, which should give their friends among us an opportunity, by disputing their import, to keep the public mind the longer in suspence; but at the same time so accompanied to their islands, that their marauding colonists should not mistake their meaning: Cowardly, inasmuch as their wanton depredations have been exercised on property protected only by the laws of nations, feeble barriers when opposed to their lawless usurpations, and at a time when our government was lulled into security by false assurances of friendship.

V. Resolved, as the opinion of this society, that the farther instructions of Great Britain on the 8th of January, while they still manifest a disposition to make the mandates of that court a law to us and the world, are only a temporary relaxation of their system of tyranny, dictated by fear in consequence of the successes of our brave [illegible] the French, and [illegible] the instructions, which exhibit strong evidence of their weakness and their fears should teach us, that terror is the only logic which can be used to keep Great Britain within the bounds of justice and humanity, and within the limits of reason and of law, and that the present is the most auspicious moment to narrow the circle of her arrogance and presumption.

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X. Resolved, that this society considering and believing that the general welfare of our country is involved in promoting necessary manufactures as far as is consistent with our situation in giving full employment and comfortable support to all our citizens; it is expected that the members of the Democratic Society will have sufficient patriotism, to prefer and to make use of the manufactures of their own country, confident that by creating a demand for them we shall afford them that substantial encouragement and support particularly necessary at this time.

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Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, January 7.

A LETTER from Brest of the 1st instant gives the following description of the naval force in that harbour:—Never was there, under the ancient government, in the road of Brest, so well disposed and imposing a squadron; police and subordination prevail among the sailors; the officers display energy and firmness; and all burn with desire of making the English dance the *Carmagnole*; they all burn with a desire of washing away in the blood of Pitt, the affront given to the arms of the free Frenchmen at Toulon. Twenty five Republican ships wait the signal, to go to strike down the FOES of LIBERTY, even on the BANKS of the THAMES.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,
January 8.

Letter from *Lacoste* and *Baudot*, representatives of the people with the army of the Rhine and the Moselle, dated Strasburgh, 3d January.

"We have been at Spires, citizen colleagues, as we announced in our last. The enemy fly with such rapidity, that it is impossible to overtake them; but if the men escaped, their magazines remain. The cantons of Spires have left upwards of 100,000 pitchers of wine in their cellars, and their granary was stocked in adequate proportion. The bishop's house was full of forage, brandy, and all kinds of eatables. The most speedy measures are taken to convey all those provisions to Landau. The metals which served to decorate or to compose the monuments of the cathedral, were also carried off, the saints dislodged, 6000 wax tapers unpacked, some ciboires and other instruments of folly melted down, and the bells broke, all to the greatest glory of the republic.

"The public chests of the city have been delivered up to the paymaster general; but they have been visited so often that there hardly remains any thing in them. The custom-house, full of all kind of merchandize, deposited, as it were, in a place of safety, by the French and foreign aristocrats: this prize, worth one million, shall turn to the profit of the defenders of the country. The rich inhabitants of the palatinate have emigrated; we treat them like the worthless Frenchmen whose example they have imitated. Our troops have advanced as far as Neustadt and Frankenthal.

"The enemy abandoned, at Leimerhout, thirty thousand cwts. of forage; at Germenheim, seventy tons of flour, six thousand sack of oats, and six thousand sacks of dried vegetables; at Markstill twelve thousand sacks of oats; at Weissembourg, fifteen thousand muskets, a great number of sick and dying wounded, whom they inhumanely deprived of the small portion of the provisions they had distributed among them, to support for a few moments their feeble existence; at Lauterbourg, all kinds of ammunition, a great number of muskets, an immense magazine of gunpowder, and thirty thousand blankets; under the glacis of Fort Louis, sixty waggons, with their horses before them. The number of muskets picked up in all parts, amounts to near thirty thousand.

"We do not reckon, in the enumeration of the prizes, the small magazines of private persons, which add however to the great mass.—Our chief attention is now turned to fill the magazines of the republic at the expence of the enemy.

"The elements agree with us in exterminating the traitors; the Rhine has just swallowed five hundred emigrants, who fled from Weissembourg to swell the broken army of Conde.

"The municipal officers and the commandant of Lauterburg, dared to demand of us an amnesty for those inhabitants of that city who followed the infamous Austrians in their flight. We answered by putting them under arrest, and their conduct will be examined in such a manner as to convince the traitors and cowards that they have nothing to expect but death from the republic,

"P. S. This moment, dear colleagues, we receive news of the greatest importance. The famous post of Kaisers Lautern is in our power. Vive la Republique!"

LONDON, January 17.

Accounts from every quarter confirm the reports of the French squadron having been for some time in the channel, insulting the British flag, and laying her merchantmen under contribution.

By accounts from West Flanders, dated the 11th instant, we learn, that on the 10th the military hospital at Lisle was consumed by fire, in which there were 1800 sick, of whom the greatest part perished.

Jan. 22. Lord Moira is to be reinforced with 5000 more foreigners, to make up his army to 18,000 men.

It is too certainly known, that the French frigates, which have lately been in the channel, fell in with the Belfast convoy, off Berry Head, and took six of them.

The American government is extremely enraged against the French for the conduct of their Ambassador; and complains a little of our government in regard to stopping some of their vessels. Orders have been given by Congress that some armed ships should be fitted out for the protection of their traders,

The king's speech for continuing the war, had a very evident effect on our funds. Consols fell to 68 7-8ths.

It is known to government, that the French have coined five hundred thousand guineas, so exactly resembling the English guinea, that the counterfeit was not discovered at the mint till after two minute examinations. The defect is in a simple letter only. What the motives may be of our enemies for taking this measure, cannot, perhaps, at this moment be explained; but that it is sinister and ungenerous, cannot be doubted.

DUBLIN, January 8.

No subject can possibly furnish more just matter for ridicule, than the Austrian representation of affairs on the Rhine. By their account, out of 40,000 who attacked the Duke of Brunswick, near Landau, on the 25th of November, 15,000 of the French were cut to pieces—on the 2d December, 10,000 were surrounded in a wood, and shared the same fate—on the 19th and 20th of the same month, 12,000 expiated, to use their own phrase their unexampled atrocities—Yet, strange to tell, armies, still more numerous, rise from their ashes, which continue similar operations with similar success.

American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

Copy of a letter from Capt. BARNEY, to a gentleman in Congress.

"Kingston, March 4, 1794.

"SIR,

I wrote you on the 21st, informing you that the British seemed determined to ruin the Americans, &c. Since which time a number of Americans have been sent in, some of them directly from America, loaded with lumber, who have now a lawsuit to go through, the expences of which will require the whole cargo of each to pay. Many of them are obliged to abandon their vessels, having neither money nor friends. Your brig John is libelled as *French property*, but that is merely a form, to cover some other reason. Mr. —— is going to make a claim, but was I in the same situation, I would abandon all, and come home, being well convinced all will be condemned.

"Yesterday I was to have been tried, but the court have adjourned till the 10th inst. They tantalize me with "We have caught you at last, "and we will take good care you "shall take no more vessels; we wish "the others may fall into our hands," &c. Now, Sir, I wish to relate to you a piece of the greatest impudence and insult I ever heard of: Yesterday the American ship Massachusetts, Capt. White, arrived; she was taken on her passage from Bourdeaux to New-York, by the letter of marque ship James, Capt. Wilkes. On her coming into port, Capt. Wilkes ordered the British ensign to be *hoisted over the American ensign*, in which situation it remained all day. This insult to the nation ought not to be suffered.—Satisfaction, by the punishment of that Captain, is the least that can be demanded, and was it on our side such an affront had been given; the nation would have had more ample satisfaction.

"I hope, sir, tho' that you and Mr. —— do not agree, on the British trade, &c. I shall see you among the first to support the credit of our flag, when insulted in such a manner. If you were to be only four hours here, you would see more into the designs of the British than all the information that can be sent to you by letter; rest assured of this serious fact, the more you humble the more you may; they are determined, and you have nothing more to do, than instantly prepare to meet them: Now is your time; stop your provisions and lumber, and they will soon render you justice, but let me beg of you to embargo the American vessels, in order to keep your seamen, or the British will have them all.

I am, &c.
JOSHUA BARNEY.

Substance of some of the remarks made in Congress for and against a non-importation of British goods, until we obtain satisfaction for injuries.

In favour of the measure it was urged, that the conduct of Great Britain has not been of a doubtful nature, and is so injurious that it warrants retaliation and has no claim to a lenient conduct from us; that the idea of restraining from retortion for fear of irritating a nation which has injured and degraded us without provocation is debasing indeed. That tho' war is to be deprecated, yet if Great Britain was at war with us she could not injure us more than she has done of late. We have nothing to expect from their justice. Their insolence is grounded on an idea of our pusillanimity, and rejecting the measure will strengthen that idea,—hence the greater necessity for agreeing to it.

Negociation is relied upon as the road to restitution. We have ever negociated—in vain. Why shall an extraordinary minister be more successful than our minister now at the court of St. James. But if every additional insult lays on us an additional obligation to negociate, Britain has only to pursue the line of injury she has adopted to baffle all our attempts to do ourselves justice.

It is said we should now negociate and if we do not succeed then the measure may be adopted; but before that time Great Britain may be possessed of our whole strength, by continuing to capture our merchantmen, and then we shall in vain attempt to resist.

Those against the general tendency of the measure argue, that Great Britain can flourish without our commerce; that it will lead us to war, because they will deem it proper to state SINE QUA NON conditions, in a restoration of our intercourse with them,—their opinion of our weakness and their own haughtiness will lead them to spurn at the insult; we should negociate amicably and not irritate; the measure will injure us most, we shall severely feel the want of British manufactures. The instructions of the 8th of January are a disavowal of the construction put on those of the 6th of November by the courts in the West Indies; by this they fairly open a door to negociation. We do not yet know what effect the knowledge of the treatment we have received in the West Indies has had in London; we are not to suppose that their construction of the orders of the 6th of November will be thereby changed; but must naturally expect that in the spirit of that construction we shall receive compensation, at least the road to negociation is open and will most probably lead us to peace and restitution for our losses. If in this we do not succeed, then energetic measures will be proper.

As to the old disagreement about the posts, it should not now be brot forward. They hold and intend to hold the posts because they conceive we broke the treaty first. Under this impression, what effect can the menace proposed to be held out have,—only exasperate. The loss of property by a suspension of our intercourse with Great Britain will be much greater than any advantage we can derive by a restoration of the posts or property carried off at the peace. Even if Great Britain should be willing to conciliate and comply with most of our demands yet the least refusal upon the ground of this measure will be a bar to peace; but by fair negociation we can obtain the best terms.

The measure was also opposed because the friends of it considered it as leading to sequestration, a measure immoral and unjust. It is an encroachment on the constitutional power of the executive to negociate. The measure leads to war and we are not prepared for it.

Pittsburgh, May 3.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

"—— *Nations would do well*
T'extort their truncheons from the baby hands
Of monarchs whose infirm & puny minds
Are gratify'd with mischief, & who spoil,
Because men suffer it, their toy the world."

WAR is undoubtedly a horrid evil; its ravages much to be deplored. The effusion of human blood by the hands of human beings a dreadful alternative. Man rises coolly and deliberately from his cushion of repose to slaughter man; he welcomes the hour of battle that is to make innumerable widows, and women childless; that throws thousands of orphans helpless and unprotected on the mercy of an unfeeling world; he hears not the widows cries, the pangs of parental affection, nor the distressing lamentations of suffering innocence: Nature would shrink at the idea, sensibility shudder at the thought, were we not too much habituated to hear of, or behold scenes like these.

In one instance a semblance of honor impels; in another, resentment; in a third, the commands of a sovereign: but this honor and resentment should give way to philanthropy.

"*And war's a game that were the people wise*
Kings should not play at."

the two former reasons may in some instances be admitted as palliates, but the latter never.

What! are the mass of mankind to be called together to embrue their hands in the blood of their fellow creatures, on the whim, or caprice of a

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, January 7.

A LETTER from Brest of the 1st inftant gives the following defcription of the naval force in that harbour; —Never was there, under the ancient government, in the road of Breft, fo well difpofed and impofing a fquadron; police and fubordination prevail among the failors; the officers difplay energy and firmnefs; and all burn with defire of making the Englifh dance the *Carmagnole*; they all burn with a defire of waffiing away in the blood of Pitt, the affront given to the arms of the free Frenchmen at Toulon. Twenty five Republican fhips wait the fignal, to go to ftrike down the FOES of LIBERTY, even on the BANKS of the THAMES.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,
January 8.

Letter from *Lacoffe* and *Baudot*, repreſentatives of the people with the army of the Rhine and the Moſelle, dated Straſburgh, 3d January.

"We have been at Spires, citizen colleagues, as we announced in our laſt. The enemy fly with ſuch rapidity, that it is impoſſible to overtake them; but if the men eſcaped, their magazines remain. The cantons of Spires have left upwards of 100 000 pitchers of wine in their cellars, and their granary was ſtocked in adequate proportion. The biſhop's houſe was full of forage, brandy, and all kinds of eatables. The moſt ſpeedy meaſures are taken to convey all thoſe proviſions to Landau. The metals which ſerved to decorate or to compoſe the monuments of the cathedral, were alſo carried off, the ſaints diſlodged, 6000 wax tapers unpacked, ſome ciboires and other inſtruments of folly melted down, and the bells broke, all to the greateſt glory of the republic.

"The public cheſts of the city have been delivered up to the paymaſter general; but they have been viſited ſo often that there hardly remains any thing in them. The cuſtom houſe, full of all kind of merchandize, depoſited, as it were, in a place of ſafety, by the French and foreign ariſtocrats: this prize, worth one million, ſhall turn to the profit of the defenders of the country. The rich inhabitants of the palatinate have emigrated; we treat them like the worthleſs Frenchmen whoſe example they have imitated. Our troops have advanced as far as Neuſtadt and Frankenthal.

"The enemy abandoned, at Leimenhout, thirty thouſand cwts. of forage; at Germenheim, ſeventy tons of flour, ſix thouſand ſack of oats, and ſix thouſand ſacks of dried vegetables; at Markſtall twelve thouſand ſacks of oats; at Weiſſembourg, fifteen thouſand muſkets, a great number of ſick and dying wounded, whom they inhumanely deprived of the ſmall portion of the proviſions they had diſtributed among them, to ſupport for a few moments their feeble exiſtence; at Lauterbourg, all kinds of ammunition, a great number of muſkets, an immenſe magazine of gunpowder, and thirty thouſand blankets; under the glacis of Fort Louis, ſixty waggons, with their horſes before them. The number of muſkets picked up in all parts, amounts to near thirty thouſand.

"We do not reckon, in the enumeration of the prizes, the ſmall magazines of private perſons, which add however to the great maſs.—Our chief attention is now turned to fill the magazines of the republic at the expence of the enemy.

"The elements agree with us in exterminating the traitors; the Rhine has juſt ſwallowed five hundred emigrants, who fled from Weiſſembourg to ſwell the broken army of Conde.

"The municipal officers and the commandant of Lauterburg, dared to demand of us an amneſty for thoſe inhabitants of that city who followed the infamous Auſtrians in their flight. We anſwered by putting them under arreſt, and their conduct will be examined in ſuch a manner as to convince the traitors and cowards that they have nothing to expect but death from the republic,

"P. S. This moment, dear colleagues, we receive news of the greateſt importance. The famous poſt of Kaiſers Lautern is in our power. Vive la Republique!"

LONDON, January 17.

Accounts from every quarter confirm the reports of the French ſquadron having been for ſome time in the channel, inſulting the Britiſh flag, and laying her merchantmen under contribution.

By accounts from Weſt Flanders, dated the 11th inſtant, we learn, that on the 10th the military hoſpital at Liſle was conſumed by fire, in which there were 1800 ſick, of whom the greateſt part periſhed.

Jan. 22. Lord Moira is to be reinforced with 5000 more foreigners, to make up his army to 18,000 men.

It is too certainly known, that the French frigates, which have lately been in the channel, fell in with the Belfaſt convoy, off Berry Head, and took ſix of them.

The American government is extremely enraged againſt the French for the conduct of their Ambaſſador; and complains a little of our government in regard to ſtopping ſome of their veſſels. Orders have been given by Congreſs that ſome armed ſhips ſhould be fitted out for the protection of their traders,

The king's ſpeech for continuing the war, had a very evident effect on our funds. Conſols fell to 68 7-8ths.

It is known to government, that the French have coined five hundred thouſand guineas, ſo exactly reſembling the Engliſh guinea, that the counterfeit was not diſcovered at the mint till after two minute examinations. The defect is in a ſimple letter only. What the motives may be of our enemies for taking this meaſure, cannot, perhaps, at this moment be explained; but that it is ſinifter and ungenerous, cannot be doubted.

DUBLIN, January 8.

No ſubject can poſſibly furniſh more juſt matter for ridicule, than the Auſtrian repreſentation of affairs on the Rhine. By their account, out of 40,000 who attacked the Duke of Brunſwick, near Landau, on the 25th of November, 15,000 of the French were cut to pieces—on the 2d December, 10,000 were ſurrounded in a wood, and ſhared the ſame fate—on the 19th and 20th of the ſame month, 12,000 expiated, to uſe their own phraſe their unexampled atrocities—Yet, ſtrange to tell, armies, ſtill more numerous, riſe from their aſhes, which continue ſimilar operations with ſimilar ſucceſs.

American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA. April 19.

Copy of a letter from Capt. BARNEY, to a gentleman in Congreſs.

"Kingſton, March 4, 1794.

"SIR,

I wrote you on the 21ſt, informing you that the Britiſh ſeemed determined to ruin the Americans, &c. Since which time a number of Americans have been ſent in, ſome of them directly from America, loaded with lumber, who have now a lawſuit to go through, the expences of which will require the whole cargo of each to pay. Many of them are obliged to abandon their veſſels, having neither money nor friends. Your brig John is libelled as *French property*, but that is merely a form, to cover ſome other reaſon. Mr. —— is going to make a claim, but was I in the ſame ſituation, I would abandon all, and come home, being well convinced all will be condemned.

"Yeſterday I was to have been tried, but the court have adjourned till the 10th inſt. They tantalize me with "We have caught you at laſt, "and we will take good care you "ſhall take no more veſſels; we wiſh "the others may fall into our hands," &c. Now, Sir, I wiſh to relate to you a piece of the greateſt impudence and inſult I ever heard of: Yeſterday the American ſhip Maſſachuſetts, Capt. White, arrived; ſhe was taken on her paſſage from Bourdeaux to New-York, by the letter of marque ſhip James, Capt. Wilkes. On her coming into port, Capt. Wilkes ordered the Britiſh enſign to be *hoiſted over the American enſign*, in which ſituation it remained all day. This inſult to the nation ought not to be ſuffered.—Satisfaction, by the puniſhment of that Captain, is the leaſt that can be demanded, and was it on our ſide ſuch an affront had been given, the nation would have had more ample ſatisfaction.

"I hope, ſir, tho' that you and Mr. —— do not agree, on the Britiſh trade, &c. I ſhall ſee you among the firſt to ſupport the credit of our flag, when inſulted in ſuch a manner. If you were to be only four hours here, you would ſee more into the deſigns of the Britiſh than all the information that can be ſent to you by letter; reſt aſſured of this ſerious fact, the more you humble the more you may; they are determined, and you have nothing more to do, than inſtantly prepare to meet them: Now is your time; ſtop your proviſions and lumber, and they will ſoon render you juſtice, but let me beg of you to embargo the American veſſels, in order to keep your ſeamen, or the Britiſh will have them all."

I am, &c.
JOSHUA BARNEY.

Subſtance of ſome of the remarks made in Congreſs for and againſt a non-importation of Britiſh goods, until we obtain ſatisfaction for injuries.

In favour of the meaſure it was urged, that the conduct of Great Britain has not been of a doubtful nature, and is ſo injurious that it warrants retaliation and has no claim to a lenient conduct from us; that the idea of reſtraining from retortion for fear of irritating a nation which has injured and degraded us without provocation is debaſing indeed. That tho' war is to be deprecated, yet if Great Britain was at war with us ſhe could not injure us more than ſhe has done of late. We have nothing to expect from their juſtice. Their inſolence is grounded on an idea of our puſillanimity, and rejecting the meaſure will ſtrengthen thet idea,—hence the greater neceſſity for agreeing to it.

Negociation is relied upon as the road to reſtitution. We have ever negociated—in vain. Why ſhall an extraordinary miniſter be more ſucceſsful than our miniſter now at the court of St. James. But if every additional inſult lays on us an additional obligation to negociate, Britain has only to purſue the line of injury ſhe has adopted to baffle all our attempts to do ourſelves juſtice.

It is ſaid we ſhould now negociate and if we do not ſucceed then the meaſure may be adopted; but before that time Great Britain may be poſſeſſed of our whole ſtrength, by continuing to capture our merchantmen, and then we ſhall in vain attempt to reſiſt.

Thoſe againſt the general tendency of the meaſure argue, that Great Britain can flouriſh without our commerce; that it will lead us to war, because they will deem it ſo to not ſtate SINE QUA NON conditions, to reſtoration of our intercourſe with them,—their opinion of our weakne and their own haughtineſs will lea them to ſpurn at the inſult; we ſhou negociate amicably and not irritate the meaſure will injure us moſt, w ſhall ſeverely feel the want of Britiſh manufactures. The inſtructions of the 8th of January are a diſavowal of the conſtruction put on thoſe of the 6th of November by the courts in the Weſt Indies; by this they fairly open a door to negociation. We do not yet know what effect the knowledge of the treatment we have received in the Weſt Indies has had in London; we are not to ſuppoſe that their conſtruction of the orders of the 6th of November will be thereby changed; but muſt naturally expect that in the ſpirit of that conſtruction we ſhall receive compenſation, at leaſt the road to negociation is open and will moſt probably lead us to peace and reſtitution for our loſſes. If in this we do not ſucceed, then energetic meaſures will be proper.

As to the old diſagreement about the poſts, it ſhould not now be brot forward. They hold and intend to hold the poſts becauſe they conceive we broke the treaty firſt. Under this impreſſion, what effect can the menace propoſed to be held out have,—only exaſperate. The loſs of property by a ſuſpenſion of our intercourſe with Great Britain will be much greater than any advantage we can derive by a reſtoration of the poſts or property carried off at the peace. Even if Great Britain ſhould be willing to conciliate and comply with moſt of our demands yet the leaſt refuſal upon the ground of this meaſure will be a bar to peace: but by fair negociation we can obtain the beſt terms.

The meaſure was alſo oppoſed becauſe the friends of it conſidered it as leading to ſequeſtration, a meaſure immoral and unjuſt. It is an encroachment on the conſtitutional power of the executive to negociate. The meaſure leads to war and we are not prepared for it.

Pittſburgh, May 3.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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WAR is undoubtedly a horrid evil; its ravages much to be deplored. The effuſion of human blood by the hands of human beings a dreadful alternative. Man riſes coolly and deliberately from his cuſhion of repoſe to ſlaughter man; he welcomes the hour of battle that is to make innumerable widows, and women childleſs; that throws thouſands of orphans helpleſs and unprotected on the mercy of an unfeeling world; he hears not the widows cries, the pangs of parental affection, nor the diſtreſſing lamentations of ſuffering innocence: Nature would ſhrink at the idea, ſenſibility ſhudder at the thought, were we not too much habituated to hear of, or behold ſcenes like theſe.

In one inſtance a ſemblance of honor impels; in another, reſentment; in a third, the commands of a ſovereign: but this honor and reſentment ſhould give way to philanthropy,

"*And war's a game that were the people wiſe*
Kings ſhould not play at."

the two former reaſons may in ſome inſtances be admitted as palliates, but the latter never.

What! are the maſs of mankind to be called together to embrue their hands in the blood of their fellow creatures, on the whim, or caprice of a

vidual? Is the daemon of destruction permitted to wield his sword over the heads of millions, that the enfanguined plain, rich with the blood of heroes, may shoot forth laurels to deck the brow of a monster?

Yet a little while, and the pride of kings, the arrogance of despots shall be no more. I see the æra approaching when those sceptered wretches, those inhuman butchers shall no longer lead their millions to the field of slaughter, to satiate their revenge, aggrandize their name, comply with the whim of a mistress, or perhaps for some reason more capricious than even either of these. Their pride will soon be humbled and their arrogance at an end. The world has learned wisdom, it has found out monarchs to be men. Monarchy is at its last gasp, every crowned head trembles at its approaching doom, amidst the sanctuary of the palace; the flattery of the sycophant can no longer disguise the truth. Superstition, its great coadjutor, is so far enervated as to be no longer formidable; the minds of men are prepared to throw off the yoke of each.

The flame of Liberty had expired, yet a faint spark remained latent.—America! it was thine to rescue it from the dead embers around it—'twas thine to nurture its reviving ray with indefatigable care—thou rekindledst the blaze, and laidest the foundation of the funeral pile of kings—France seized a torch from the glowing fire and has ignited the European world.

America! source of returning freedom, the despots of Europe are irritated against thee—fear has prevented an open avowal of their enmity until France shall fall a victim. Their legions are called forth against her, yet nobly she asserts her right, her natural rights to liberty and legislation determined to establish it or perish.

The time has been when France has lavished her blood for American freedom, and must she now fall the victim of tyranny, must she again be sunk in the abyss of despotism from which she has so recently and so gloriously emerged?—Forbid it etherial justice—forbid it terrestrial policy—forbid it America.—No! she must not, she shall not perish.

The effusion of blood in this contest of kings with liberty has been great, the continuance of this contest portends much more of that effusion.—Monarchs, those agents of the infernal, as if conscious of their approaching dissolution seek to involve the whole world in one universal carnage, wanting, as it would seem, to make their own exit, their own annihilation, as momentous as possible, and fall amidst surrounding hecatombs.

Great Britain has insidiously let loose the dogs of war upon us, nor dares openly avow her hostile intentions. The savages of Africa she has excited against us; through her means our fellow citizens are many of them groaning in almost insupportable bondage among barbarians. Our trade, the great source of our wealth, is nearly annihilated, by her subordinate despots, her myrmidons in her West Indian possessions. On our frontier, the tomahawk has been uplifted, it has fallen on our brave fellow citizens, our innocent wives and helpless children have fallen victims to the scalping knife. The tomahawk is again raised, the bloody knife is drawn, and at whose instigation? Britain likewise claims the merit of this. It is the dastardly policy of that government to wound in the dark, in this, more savage than either her savage allies of Africa or America; they step boldly forth and assert their enmity, while she bears the specious appearance of cordiality. Yet the cloven foot cannot be altogether hid, in spite of herself her internal rancour appears; the repeated attacks on our commerce, the frequent indignities offered to our flag, serve to exhibit her malice in a point of view no longer to be overlooked.

Are we to sit tamely by and see our commerce destroyed, our citizens groaning in slavery, and our innocents shrieking beneath the knife of the savage? Are we to look tamely on and see France reduced to her pristine deplorable state of slavery? War, though the most dreadful of evils, though in almost every case an accumulation of crimes and murders, is in this instance meritorious, it is necessary to the cause of liberty, of humanity—Our embarking in the caule will lessen the effusion of blood by expediting a termination. Let America but be herself; let her but declare war, and freedom rises triumphant, tyranny shall shew her gorgan head no more. Let her but unite with France against the league of tyrants, and their extirpation is decreed.

Two-thirds, nay four-fifths of the subjects of Britain detest their thraldom, and only wait the moment when they can throw off the heavy, the debasing yoke of ministerial influence, and destroy the gloomy fabric of despotism without being crushed beneath its ruins. Many other kingdoms of Europe wait but the watch word.

Shall the world be free? Shall bloodshed and slaughter cease? Shall universal philanthropy be established? These are the questions asked of America at this important crisis. The whole world looks up to her for her answer.

EUGENIUS.

Westmoreland County, ss.

List of causes set down at March Term for trial at June Term 1794.

Daniel M'Kinving	*vs*	John Proctor
Richard & William Butler	*vs*	Geo. Croghan
John Ferrie	*vs*	Thomas Girty
William Erwin	*vs*	Thomas Girty
Hays & Henderson	*vs*	Rob. Orr naper vic W. Perry & David Vance
William Reed for use of J. Metzger	*vs*	Same defendants
Nicholas Points ass. of Robert Smith	*vs*	Same defendants
Charles Richards	*vs*	Same defendants
John M'Coy ass. of Thomas M'Coy	*vs*	Hugh Smart
William Greenough	*vs*	Aw. Robertson
Peter Marmie & Co.	*vs*	John Ward
John Young	*vs*	The executors of John Henderson, decd.
John Graham	*vs*	The executors &c. of Robert Hanna, decd.
Andrew Stewart	*vs*	The exrs. of R. Lowers, who was executors &c. of Andrw. Lowers, dec.
Hugh Smart	*vs*	Wm. Mickay
Adam Horn	*vs*	Jas. Boal, jun.
David Vance	*vs*	John Irwin
William Gittamy	*vs*	W. M. Steret
Lesse of S. Dixon	*vs*	S. Morehead
James Black	*vs*	Philip Gost
Sampson Archer	*vs*	J. M'Cutcheon
James Kelly	*vs*	Thomas Boyd
Lesse of the Exo'rs. &c of W. Thompson dec.	*vs*	Peter Husk & A. Calcleasure
Lesse of same Exor's &c.	*vs*	Cha. Querry J. Campbell and W. Campbell
Philson & Fletcher	*vs*	R. Williams
Lesse of J. Probst	*vs*	H. Baughman & J. Baughman
R. M'Lene assignee of H. Fullerton	*vs*	James Skiles
C. Truby, esq. and Jon. Probst, wood rangers	*vs*	Andrew Shaw
Eliz. Shannon who survived T. Galbraith, admi'r &c. of S. Shannon dec.	*vs*	George Henry
Same Plaintiffs	*vs*	Same Defen'dts
F. Rohrer, jun.	*vs*	J. Painter esq.
J. Holcrott, assig. &c.	*vs*	G. Peterson
R. Hunter, assig. of Isaac Steel	*vs*	John Kenner
Thomas Lucas	*vs*	J. Smith, esq. & Alex. M'Curdy
John Guthrie	*vs*	A. St. Clair, esq.
W. Greer for the use of John Greer	*vs*	M. Huffnagle
David Dunscath	*vs*	John Bullman
J. Rose & J. Hancock for the use of J. Garden	*vs*	J. Montgomery
J. Garden indorsee of G. Tunney	*vs*	Robert Todd
Lesse of Matthew Miller	*vs*	Jane Pharis
Sam. Pleasants	*vs*	James Buchanan adm'r &c of John Buchanan, dec.
Joseph Cook, esq. assignee of John Rudebangh	*vs*	Casper Altman
Mary M'Calister	*vs*	Uriah Wheeler

*** *The Members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society are requested to attend their monthly meeting on Monday evening next, at the usual place.*

May 2, 1794.

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‡‖‡ A stated meeting of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy, will be held at Captain M'Masters's tavern on Tuesday next, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

JAMES BRISON, Sec'ry.

May 1, 1794.

A Fresh and very large Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE

just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening for Sale on the most reasonable terms, by

William Christy.

Pittsburgh, 2d May, 1794.

A Latin School.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that a school is opened by them in Franklin township, Fayette county, where they teach the English language grammatically and Elocution, together with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, Geometry and Trigonometry, with their application to Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, &c. as likewise Geography, and Civil History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic and Rhetoric.

It is in a beautiful and healthy part of the country, and boarding, washing, &c. may be had at reputable houses in the neighbourhood at the low rate of ten pounds per annum.

The school is under good regulations, and those inclining to patronize it may rely on a particular attention being paid to the morals and improvement of those committed to their care, by the public's humble servants,

JAMES DUNLAP,
WILLIAM LITTELL.

April 22, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 22d inst. an indented negro man named DAN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, near 18 years of age, had on when he went away, a tow linen shirt and trowsers, a black silk handkerchief, a new felt hat with a small buckle and ribband to it, black buckskin mockasins, a striped cloth jacket, had a scar near the corner of his mouth, and remarkable large feet, plays on the fiddle, its possible he may change his dress and pass for a freeman. The above reward will be given to any person that will bring him home or secure him in any jail, so as the subscriber will get him again.

PAT: TIERNAN.

Redstone Fort, April 24, 1794.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 15th of April last, living in Ohio county, near West Liberty, a negro man named BEN, 19 years of age, tall and slender built, a sour countenance, his fore teeth appears black, had an iron collar on his neck, took with him a blue coat with red cuffs and collar, striped waistcoat, leather breeches, and new shoes. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any jail, so that his master can get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, shall be paid reasonable charges.

DAVID CHAMBERS.

May 1st, 1794.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

CONGRESS.

On Monday last the House of Representatives of the United States, agreed to the following resolution.

Whereas the injuries which have been suffered and may be suffered by the United States, from violations committed by Great Britain on their neutral rights and commercial interests, as well as from her failure to execute the 7th article of the treaty of peace, render it expedient for the intereſts of the United States, that the commertial intercourse between the two countries should not continue to be carried on in the extent at present allowed,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of November next, all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the king of Great Britain, or the citizens or subjects of any other nation, so far as the same respects articles of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain, or Ireland, shall be prohibited.

AYES 59.—NOES 38.

The following committee were appointed to bring in a bill, agreeably to the foregoing resolution, viz. Messrs. Clark, Madison, Lyman, Carnes and Groves.

From a French paper of the 21st of February, received by Capt. Penfield, we learn that Maestricht and Breda, were taken by the French.

A letter from Boston, dated April 16, from a gentleman of character says "the agreeable news of the release of American vessels in the West Indies, is confirmed by several arrivals at Salem from Antigua.—A brig has just arrived here from Guadaloupe. We have intelligence that 20 sail of liberated vessels have arrived at Martha's Vineyard."

The Delaware, Captain Truxton arrived on Sunday in the river from London, which he left on the last of January and Deal ten days after. By this arrival we collect the following particulars:

Important dispatches are received from Mr. Pinckney to our government.

French affairs, appear to be in a most prosperous train. The Duke of Brunswick has resigned, the Duke of York returned to England. A passenger on board the Delaware, assures us that he had a conversation with Col. Fox, three days before his departure, who had just arrived from the camp of the allies, and gave it as his opinion, that Cohourg could not maintain his ground against the superior forces commanded by Jourdon.

Serious fears were entertained in England of an invasion of the Carmagnoles, who were, under the direction of d'Arcon constructing a fleet of gun boats, intended to fire hot shot only and so built as, by the means of hides, to protect the invaders from the effect of musquetry.

An arrival at Baltimore from Jamaica, brings an account that Capt. BARNEY had been tried and acquitted.

...feidaal? Is the daemon of destruc-...ion permitted to wield his sword over ...he heads of millions, that the enfan-...ruined plain, rich with the blood of ...eroes, may shoot forth laurels to ...deck the brow of a monster?

Yet a little while, and the pride of ...kings, the arrogance of despots shall ...be no more. I see the æra approach-...ing when those sceptered wretches, ...those inhuman butchers shall no longer ...lead their millions to the field of slaugh-...ter, to satiate their revenge, aggran-...dize their name, comply with the whim ...of a mistress, or perhaps for some rea-...son more capricious than even either ...of these. Their pride will soon be ...humbled and their arrogance at an ...end. The world has learned wisdom, ...it has found out monarchs to be men. ...Monarchy is at its last gasp, every ...crowned head trembles at its ap-...proaching doom, amidst the sanctuary ...of the palace; the flattery of the sy-...cophant can no longer disguise the ...truth. Superstition, its great coad-...jutor, is so far enervated as to be no ...longer formidable; the minds of men ...are prepared to throw off the yoke of ...each.

The flame of Liberty had expired, yet a faint spark remained latent.—America! it was thine to rescue it from the dead embers around it—'twas thine to nurture its reviving ray with indefatigable care—thou rekindledst the blaze, and laidest the foundation of the funeral pile of kings—France seized a torch from the glowing fire and has ignited the European world.

America! source of returning freedom, the despots of Europe are irritated against thee—fear has prevented an open avowal of their enmity until France shall fall a victim. Their legions are called forth against her, yet nobly she asserts her right, her natural rights to liberty and legislation determined to esta blish it or perish.

The time has been when France has lavished her blood for American freedom, and must she now fall the victim of tyranny, must she again be sunk in the abyss of despotism from which she has so recently and so gloriously emerged?—Forbid it etherial justice—forbid it terrestrial policy—forbid it America.—No! she must not, she shall not perish.

The effusion of blood in this contest of kings with liberty has been great, the continuance of this contest portends much more of that effusion.—Monarchs, those agents of the infernal, as if conscious of their approaching dissolution seek to involve the whole world in one universal carnage, wanting, as it would seem, to make their own exit, their own annihilation, as momentous as possible, and fall amidst surrounding hecatombs.

Great Britain has insidiously let loose the dogs of war upon us, nor dares openly avow her hostile intentions. The savages of Africa she has excited against us; through her means our fellow citizens are many of them groaning in almost insupportable bondage among barbarians. Our trade, the great source of our wealth, is nearly annihilated, by her subordinate despots, her myrmidons in her West Indian possessions. On our frontier, the tomahawk has been uplifted, it has fallen on our brave fellow citizens, our innocent wives and helpless children have fallen victims to the scalping knife. The tomahawk is again raised, the bloody knife is drawn, and at whose instigation? Britain likewise claims the merit of this. It is the dastardly policy of that government to wound in the dark, in this, more savage than either her savage allies of Africa or America; they step boldly forth and assert their enmity, while she bears the specious appearance of cordiality. Yet the cloven foot cannot be altogether hid, in spite of herself her internal rancour appears; the repeated attacks on our commerce, the frequent indignities offered to our flag, serve to exhibit her malice in a point of view no longer to be overlooked.

Are we to sit tamely by and see our commerce destroyed, our citizens groaning in slavery, and our innocents shrieking beneath the knife of the savage? Are we to look tamely on and see France reduced to her pristine deplorable state of slavery? War, though the most dreadful of evils, though in almost every case an accumulation of crimes and murders, is in this instance meritorious, it is necessary to the cause of liberty, of humanity.—Our embarking in the cause will lessen the effusion of blood by expediting a termination. Let America but be herself; let her but declare war, and freedom rises triumphant, tyranny shall shew her gorgan head no more. Let her but unite with France against the league of tyrants, and their extirpation is decreed.

Two-thirds, nay four-fifths of the subjects of Britain detest their thraldom, and only wait the moment when they can throw off the heavy, the debasing yoke of ministerial influence, and destroy the gloomy fabric of despotism without being crushed beneath its ruins. Many other kingdoms of Europe wait but the watch word.

Shall the world be free? Shall bloodshed and slaughter cease? Shall universal philanthropy be established? These are the questions asked of America at this important crisis. The whole world looks up to her for her answer.

EUGENIUS.

Westmoreland County, ss.

List of causes set down at March Term for trial at June Term 1794.

Daniel M'Kinving	*vs*	John Proctor
Richard & William Butler	*vs*	Geo. Croghan
John Ferrie	*vs*	Thomas Girty
William Erwin	*vs*	Thomas Girty
Hays & Henderson	*vs*	Rob. Orr naper vic W. Perry & David Vance
William Reed for use of J. Merzger	*vs*	Same defendants
Nicholas Points aff. of Robert Smith	*vs*	Same defendants
Charles Richards	*vs*	Same defendants
John M'Coy aff. of Thomas M'Coy	*vs*	Hugh Smart
William Greenough	*vs*	Aw. Robertson
Peter Marmie & Co.	*vs*	John Ward
John Young	*vs*	The executors of John Henderson, decd.
John Graham	*vs*	The executors &c. of Robert Hanna, decd.
Andrew Stewart	*vs*	The exrs. of R^t Lowers, who was executors &c. of Andrw. Lowers, dec.
Hugh Smart	*vs*	Wm. Mickay
Adam Horn	*vs*	Jas. Boal, jun.
David Vance	*vs*	John Irwin
William Girtamy	*vs*	W. M. Steret
Lesse of S. Dixon	*vs*	S. Morehead
James Black	*vs*	Philip Gost
Sampson Archer	*vs*	J. M'Cutcheon
James Kelly	*vs*	Thomas Boyd
Lesse of the Exo'rs. &c of W. Thompson dec.	*vs*	Peter Husk & A. Calcleasure
Lesse of same Exor's &c.	*vs*	Cha. Querry J. Campbell and W. Campbell
Philson & Fletcher	*vs*	R. Williams
Lesse of J. Probst	*vs*	H. Baughman & J. Baughman
R. M'Lene assignee of H. Fullerton	*vs*	James Skiles
C. Fruby, esq. and Jon. Probst, wood rangers	*vs*	Andrew Shaw
Eliz. Shannon who survived T. Galbraith, admi'r &c. of S. Shannon dec.	*vs*	George Henry
Same Plaintiffs	*vs*	Same Defen'dts
F. Rohrer, jun.	*vs*	J. Painter esq.
J. Holcrott, assig. &c.	*vs*	G. Peterson
R. Hunter, assig. of Isaac Steel	*vs*	John Kenner
Thomas Lucas	*vs*	J. Smith, esq. & Alex. M'Curdy
John Guthrie	*vs*	A. St. Clair, esq.
W. Greer for the use of John Greer	*vs*	M. Huffnagle
David Dunscath	*vs*	John Bullman
J. Rose & J. Hancock for the use of J. Garden	*vs*	J. Montgomery
J. Garden indorsee of G. Tunney	*vs*	Robert Todd
Lesse of Matthew Miller	*vs*	Jane Pharis
Sam. Pleasants	*vs*	James Buchanan adm'r &c of John Buchanan, dec.
Joseph Cook, esq. assignee of John Rudebangh	*vs*	Casper Altman
Mary M'Calister	*vs*	Uriah Wheeler

*** *The Members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society are requested to attend their monthly meeting on Monday evening next, at the usual place.*

May 2, 1794.

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‡‖‡ A stated meeting of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy, will be held at Captain M'Masters's tavern on Tuesday next, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

JAMES BRISON, Sec'ry.

May 1, 1794.

A Fresh and very large Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE

just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening for Sale on the most reasonable terms, by

William Christy.

Pittsburgh, 2d May, 1794.

A Latin School.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that a school is opened by them in Franklin township, Fayette county, where they teach the English language grammatically and Elocution, together with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, Geometry and Trigonometry, with their application to Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, &c. as likewise Geography, and Civil History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic and Rhetoric.

It is in a beautiful and healthy part of the country, and boarding, washing, &c. may be had at reputable houses in the neighbourhood at the low rate of ten pounds per annum.

The school is under good regulations, and those inclining to patronize it may rely on a particular attention being paid to the morals and improvement of those committed to their care, by the public's humble servants,

JAMES DUNLAP,
WILLIAM LITTELL.

April 22, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 22d inst. an indented negro man named DAN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, near 18 years of age, had on when he went away, a tow linen shirt and trowsers, a black silk handkerchief, a new felt hat with a small buckle and ribband to it, black buckskin mockasins, a striped cloth jacket, had a scar near the corner of his mouth, and remarkable large feet, plays on the fiddle, its possible he may change his dress and pass for a freeman. The above reward will be given to any person that will bring him home or secure him in any jail, so as the subscriber will get him again.

PAT: TIERNAN.

Redstone Fort, April 24, 1794.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 15th of April last, living in Ohio county, near West Liberty, a negro man named BEN, 19 years of age, tall and slender built, a sour countenance, his fore teeth appears black, had an iron collar on his neck, took with him a blue coat with red cuffs and collar, striped waistcoat, leather breeches, and new shoes. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any jail, so that his master can get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, shall be paid reasonable charges.

DAVID CHAMBERS.

May 1st, 1794.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

CONGRESS.

On Monday last the House of Representatives of the United States, agreed to the following resolution.

Whereas the injuries which have been suffered and may be suffered by the United States, from violations committed by Great Britain on their neutral rights and commercial interests, as well as from her failure to execute the 7th article of the treaty of peace, render it expedient for the interests of the United States, that the commertial intercourse between the two countries should not continue to be carried on in the extent at present allowed,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of November next, all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the king of Great Britain, or the citizens or subjects of any other nation, so far as the same respects articles of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain, or Ireland, shall be prohibited.

AYES 59.—NOES 38.

The following committee were appointed to bring in a bill, agreeably to the foregoing resolution, viz. Messrs. Clark, Madison, Lyman, Carnes and Groves.

From a French paper of the 21st of February, received by Capt. Penfield, we learn that Maestricht and Breda, were taken by the French.

A letter from Boston, dated April 16, from a gentleman of character says "the agreeable news of the release of American vessels in the West Indies, is confirmed by several arrivals at Salem from Antigua.—A brig has just arrived here from Guadaloupe. We have intelligence that 20 sail of liberated vessels have arrived at Martha's Vineyard."

The Delaware, Captain Truxton arrived on Sunday in the river from London, which he left on the last of January and Deal ten days after. By this arrival we collect the following particulars:

Important dispatches are received from Mr. Pinckney to our government.

French affairs, appear to be in a most prosperous train. The Duke of Brunswick has resigned, the Duke of York returned to England. A passenger on board the Delaware, assures us that he had a conversation with Col. Fox, three days before his departure, who had just arrived from the camp of the allies, and gave it as his opinion, that Cohourg could not maintain his ground against the superior forces commanded by Jourdon.

Serious fears were entertained in England of an invasion of the Carmagnoles, who were, under the direction of d'Arcon constructing a fleet of gun boats, intended to fire hot shot only and so built as, by the means of hides, to protect the invaders from the effect of musquetry.

An arrival at Baltimore from Jamaica, brings an account that Capt. BARNEY had been tried and acquitted.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given in CASH, for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of Land, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Main Licking, in the county of Fayette, in Kentucky. This land is of the firſt rate. The terms will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

To be Sold or Rented.

A Brick Houſe in Fourth ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt of May. Enquire of THOMAS GREER, on the premiſes.

April 17, 1794.

Jackſon & Co.

HAVE for ſale at their Store in the town of *Brownſville*, a general aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries* and *Hardware*, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce, viz. wheat, rye, corn, oats, country linen, flax, hemp, beeſwax, butter, cheeſe, tallow, clean linen and cotton rags, for which the higheſt prices will be given.

Redſtone, the 10th of
4th month, 1794.

BROKE Jail on the 26th of March laſt, a certain *James Hill*, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black hair, dark complexion, thin viſage, down look, born in Ireland, ſuppoſed to have gone down the Ohio. Alſo, on the night of the 4th inſtant, a negro fellow, who calls himſelf *Waſhington Ward*, a thick ſet, well made fellow, very black, and has the letter V marked in his forehead, but is not eaſily perceived; he is ſuppoſed to be gone to the eaſtward. A reward of *Five Dollars* for each, and reaſonable charges, will be paid to any perſon that will deliver ſaid fellows to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

A. ROBERTSON, Jailor.

Allegheny county, April 14, 1794.

NOTICE.

FIFTEEN *Dollars per month will be given to any perſons who will engage to drive Pack-Horſes for one year. One month's pay advance will be given by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Joſeph M'Dowell's mill, who is authoriſed to engage all who apply.*

SAMUEL M'DOWELL.

April 17, 1794.

THOSE indebted to the ſubſcriber for the carriage of their newſpapers, are requeſted to leave the money at the places where they get their papers. Attention to this will much oblige

DAVID DONELLY, Poſtrider.

April 17, 1794.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, April 1, 1794.

JAMES Burns, Zachariah Connel, eſq. Connel'-town; William Callaghan, at or near Beeſon town; Henry Evans, Caſper Early, Charles Faran, Hanna Fethers, near Cherry's mill; James Foſter, Loyal Hannon; Stafford Graham, William Guthrie, Nancy Guthrie, John Grier, Redſtone; James Hill, James Henry, near Turnbull's Iron works; Edward Harkins, John Hindman, Beaver run; Patrick Kelly, Widow Kelly, col. David Kilgore, James Lawſon, Sawickly; John Light, Joſeph Leamy, Fayette county; capt. Samuel Moorhead, Alexander M'Kinney, Jacob's Swamps; James Muckentire, Agneſs M'Call, care of Mr. Clark, Hanna's town; Robert M'Cloſky, Chriſtopher Miers, Thomas and John M'Cullogh, Neil M'Bride, care of D. Watſon, eſq. David Parkhill, forks of Yough; Patrick Reynolds, James Roſs, care of John M'Lelland; Peter Rogers, care of Andrew Campbell, Andrew Snider, Beeſon town; Samuel Tailor, care of John Taylor, Greenſburgh; Mary Woodrow, South Huntingdon; James Waddell, care of James Lawſon.

ALL perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of *Alexander & Creigh*, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, or to Mrs. ISABELLA ALEXANDER, at Pittſburgh —All thoſe that neglect this notice may expect that bonds, notes, and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers to bring ſuits according to law.

SAMUEL CREIGH,
ſurviving partner.

The ſaid Creigh has received at his Stores at Pittſburgh and Fort Waſhington, a general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE and GROCERIES, which he is now ſelling on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1794.

NOTICE.

I HAVE opened an Office in the Town of Lexington, in the ſtate of Kentucky, for the tranſaction of buſineſs on COMMISSION. Attention ſhall be given to the ſale or purchaſe of lands, the regiſtering and payment of taxes thereon, which the laws of Kentucky require previous to the firſt day of January, 1795, in failure whereof all lands are ſubjected to forfeiture within the ſtate.

I will alſo ſettle accounts; collect debts, and do ſuch other buſineſs as I may be favored with. My compenſation for regiſtering, will be 6d per 100, for all tracts of 1000 acres and upwards, and 9d per 100, for all under 1000 acres. Mr. Robert Pollord, of Richmond, will forward letters, papers, and money to my office, provided the poſtage is paid.

RICHARD TERRELL.

Journeymen Shoemakers Wanted.—Experienced workmen in that line will meet with good encouragement. A ſeat of boots will be enſured to one or two good hands, and the caſh paid for every pair when made, if required.

THOMAS WHITE.

Pittſburgh, April 2, 1794.

N. B. Lads from 14 to 16 years years of age, will be taken as apprentices to the above buſineſs, on generous terms.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for ferriage, are deſired to come and pay off the ſame on or before the firſt day of May next, otherwiſe diſagreeable conſequences will enſue. THOMAS WHITE.

Pittſburgh, April 2, 1794.

By the Preſident of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given on oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty ſecond day of November a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being otherwiſe diſguiſed, violently broke open and entered the dwelling houſe of Benjamin Wells collecter of the revenue ariſing from ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Weſtmoreland & Fayette in the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, and by aſſaulting the ſaid collector and puting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwelling houſe aforeſaid, in the ſaid county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commiſſion for collecting the ſaid revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his ſaid duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the ſaid collector, if he did not ſhortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his ſaid office:

AND WHEREAS ſeveral of the perpetrators of the ſaid offence are ſtill unknown, and the ſafety and good order of ſociety require that ſuch daring offenders ſhould be diſcovered and brought to juſtice ſo that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them ſecured, and officers protected in the due execution of the truſts repoſed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the ſaid offenders that ſhall be diſcovered and brought to juſtice for the ſaid offence, to be paid to the perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt diſcover and give information of the ſaid offenders to any judge, juſtice of the peace, or other magiſtrate.

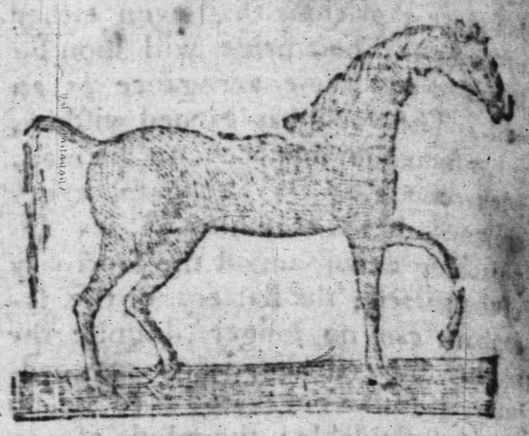
And I do hereby ſtrictly charge and enjoin all officers and miniſters of juſtice according as their reſpective duties may require, to uſe their beſt endeavors to cauſe the offenders to be diſcovered apprehend and ſecured, ſo that they may be ſpeedily brought to trial for the offence aforeſaid.

IN Teſtimony Wereof I (L. S.) have cauſed the ſeal of the U. States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thouſand ſeven hundred & ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident
EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Famous HORSE



The Famous Horſe

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber living in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, & at the ſtable of William Hall's within half a mile of William Ewing's mill—He will ſtand from the 15th to the 22d at William Hall, and then be removed to the ſubſcriber's, and ſo alternately, week about, at each ſtand, during the ſeaſon, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon. Wheat at 4ſ. rye 3ſ. corn 2ſ. and oats one quarter of a dollar, will be received in payment, if delivered at ſaid Ewing's or the ſubſcriber's by the firſt of October next.

Jolly Cheſter is a dark bay, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, full 15 hands and an half high, remarkably ſtrong and well built, and his colts are not exceeded by any in this country. His ſire was a full blooded horſe, his dam was ſeven-eighth blooded, her ſire was called Wildair, her dam was a Bullyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

April 5, 1794.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

The Farmers Delight.

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the following places, viz.—At M'Nair's tavern the ſecond week in April, the next week at David Calhoon's in Mifflin townſhip. He will ſtand week about at the above places until the firſt of Auguſt next, when the ſeaſon will end, at the low rate of ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix pence the ſeaſon, thirty five ſhillings for enſuring, and one buſhel of oats, payable either in caſh, rye, corn, or oats, at caſh price, delivered by the firſt of October next at M'Nair's tavern, or John Small's mill near the above Colhoun's; one dollar in caſh and one buſhel of oats the ſingle leap.

The FARMERS DELIGHT is a dark bay, white feet, ſtar in his forehead, 8 years old this ſpring, 16 hands high, ſtrong and neat made, his ſire was the full ball breed, and his dam of the Æſopus, his make and carriage will pleaſe any who may chooſe to examine him.

WILLIAM EACHES.

BULLYROCK,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of William Jack, Eſq. at the low rate of *Twenty five Shillings* the ſeaſon, if the money is paid by the firſt day of September next, if not, *Thirty Shillings.*

BULLYROCK is a fine bay, with a blaze in his forehead, two feet white, mane and tail black, 7 years old this ſpring, ſtrong and handſome, both moving and otherwiſe, and excellent for getting good colts. Paſturage may be had for mares brought a diſtance, and attendance will be given, by PAUL SHUSMAN.

Greenſburgh, *March* 26, 1794.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given in CASH, for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of Land, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Main Licking, in the county of Fayette, in Kentucky. This land is of the firſt rate. The terms will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

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Redſtone, the 10th of 4th month, 1794.

BROKE Jail on the 26th of March laſt, a certain *James Hill*, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black hair, dark complexion, thin viſage, down look, born in Ireland, ſuppoſed to have gone down the Ohio: Alſo, on the night of the 4th inſtant, a negro fellow, who calls himſelf *Waſhington Ward*, a thick ſet, well made fellow, very black, and has the letter V marked in his forehead, but is not eaſily perceived; he is ſuppoſed to be gone to the eaſtward. A reward of *Five Dollars* for each, and reaſonable charges, will be paid to any perſon that will deliver ſaid fellows to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

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A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, April 1, 1794.

JAMES Burns, Zachariah Connel, eſq. Connel'-town; William Callaghan, at or near Beeſon town; Henry Evans, Caſper Early, Charles Faran, Hanna Fethers, near Cherry's mill; James Foſter, Loyal Hannon; Stafford Graham, William Guthrie, Nancy Guthrie, John Grier, Redſtone; James Hill, James Henry, near Turnbull's Iron works; Edward Harkins, John Hindman, Beaver run; Patrick Kelly, Widow Kelly, col. David Kilgore, James Lawſon, Sawickly; John Light, Joſeph Leamy, Fayette county; capt. Samuel Moorhead, Alexander M'Kinney, Jacob's Swamps; James Mackentire, Agneſs M'Call, care of Mr. Clark, Hanna's town; Robert M'Cloſky, Chriſtopher Miers, Thomas and John M'Cullogh, Neil M'Bride, care of D. Watſon, eſq. David Parkhill, forks of Yough; Patrick Reynolds, James Roſs, care of John M'Lelland; Peter Rogers, care of Andrew Campbell, Andrew Snider, Beeſon town; Samuel Tailor, care of John Taylor, Greenſburgh; Mary Woodrow, South Huntingdon; James Waddell, care of James Lawſon.

ALL perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of *Alexander & Creigh*, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, or to Mrs. ISABELLA ALEXANDER, at Pittſburgh —All thoſe that neglect this notice may expect that bonds, notes, and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers to bring ſuits according to law.

SAMUEL CREIGH, ſurviving partner.

The ſaid Creigh has received at his Stores at Pittſburgh and Fort Waſhington, a general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE and GROCERIES, which he is now ſelling on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1794.

NOTICE.

I HAVE opened an Office in the Town of Lexington, in the ſtate of Kentucky, for the tranſaction of buſineſs on COMMISSION. Attention ſhall be given to the ſale or purchaſe of lands, the regiſtering and payment of taxes thereon, which the laws of Kentucky require previous to the firſt day of January, 1795, in failure whereof all lands are ſubjected to forfeiture within the ſtate.

I will alſo ſettle accounts; collect debts, and do ſuch other buſineſs as I may be favored with. My compenſation for regiſtering, will be 6d per 100, for all tracts of 1000 acres and upwards, and 9d per 100, for all under 1000 acres. Mr. Robert Pollard, of Richmond, will forward letters, papers, and money to my office, provided the poſtage is paid.

RICHARD TERRELL.

Journeymen Shoemakers

Wanted.—Experienced workmen in that line will meet with good encouragement. A ſeat of boots will be enſured to one or two good hands, and the caſh paid for every pair when made, if required.

THOMAS WHITE.

Pittſburgh, April 2, 1794.

N. B. Lads from 14 to 16 years years of age, will be taken as apprentices to the above buſineſs, on generous terms.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for ferriage, are deſired to come and pay off the ſame on or before the firſt day of May next, otherwiſe diſagreeable conſequences will enſue. THOMAS WHITE.

Pittſburgh, April 2, 1794.

By the Preſident of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given on oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty ſecond day of November a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being otherwiſe diſguiſed, violently broke open and entered the dwelling houſe of Benjamin Wells collecter of the revenue ariſing from ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Weſtmoreland & Fayette in the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, and by aſſaulting the ſaid collector and puting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwelling houſe aforeſaid, in the ſaid county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commiſſion for collecting the ſaid revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his ſaid duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the ſaid collector, if he did not ſhortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his ſaid office:

AND WHEREAS ſeveral of the perpetrators of the ſaid offence are ſtill unknown, and the ſafety and good order of ſociety require that ſuch daring offenders ſhould be diſcovered and brought to juſtice ſo that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them ſecured, and officers protected in the due execution of the truſts repoſed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the ſaid offenders that ſhall be diſcovered and brought to juſtice for the ſaid offence, to be paid to the perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt diſcover and give information of the ſaid offenders to any judge, juſtice of the peace, or other magiſtrate.

And I do hereby ſtrictly charge and enjoin all officers and miniſters of juſtice according as their reſpective duties may require, to uſe their beſt endeavors to cauſe the offenders to be diſcovered apprehend and ſecured, ſo that they may be ſpeedily brought to trial for the offence aforeſaid.

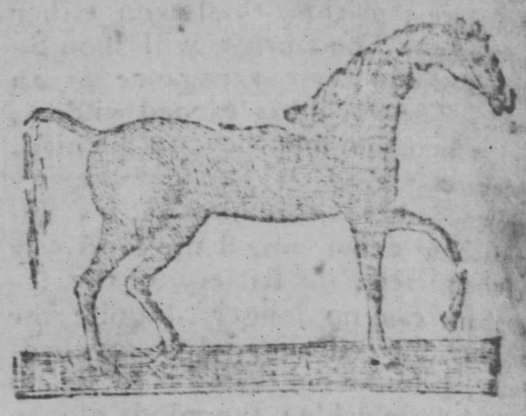
IN Teſtimony Wereof I (L. S.) have cauſed the ſeal of the U. States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thouſand ſevenhundred & ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident

EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Famous HORSE



The Famous Horſe

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, & at the ſtable of William Hall's within half a mile of William Ewing's mill—He will ſtand from the 15th to the 22d at William Hall, and then be removed to the ſubſcriber's, and ſo alternately, week about, at each ſtand, during the ſeaſon, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon. Wheat at 4ſ. rye 3ſ. corn 2ſ. and oats one quarter of a dollar, will be received in payment, if delivered at ſaid Ewing's or the ſubſcriber's by the firſt of October next.

Jolly Cheſter is a dark bay, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, full 15 hands and an half high, remarkably ſtrong and well built, and his colts are not exceeded by any in this country. His ſire was a full blooded horſe, his dam was ſeven-eighth blooded, her ſire was called Wildair, her dam was a Bullyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

April 5, 1794.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

The Farmers Delight.

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the following places, viz.—At M'Nair's tavern the ſecond week in April, the next week at David Calhoon's in Mifflin township. He will ſtand week about at the above places until the firſt of Auguſt next, when the ſeaſon will end, at the low rate of ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix pence the ſeaſon, thirty five ſhillings for enſuring, and one buſhel of oats, payable either in caſh, rye, corn, or oats, at caſh price, delivered by the firſt of October next at M'Nair's tavern, or John Small's mill near the above Colhoun's; one dollar in caſh and one buſhel of oats the ſingle leap.

The FARMERS DELIGHT is a dark bay, white feet, ſtar in his forehead, 8 years old this ſpring, 16 hands high, ſtrong and neat made, his ſire was the full ball breed, and his dam of the Æſopus, his make and carriage will pleaſe any who may chooſe to examine him.

WILLIAM EACHES.

BULLYROCK,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of William Jack, Eſq. at the low rate of *Twenty five Shillings* the ſeaſon, if the money is paid by the firſt day of September next, if not, *Thirty Shillings.*

BULLYROCK is a fine bay, with a blaze in his forehead, two feet white, mane and tail black, 7 years old this ſpring, ſtrong and handſome, both moving and otherwiſe, and excellent for getting good colts. Paſturage may be had for mares brought a diſtance, and attendance will be given, by PAUL SHUSMAN.

Greenſburgh, *March* 26, 1794.